CAROLINA OBSERVER.

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BY EDWARD J. HALE,

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for 60 cents per square for the first, and 30 cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.
Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

Commission Store.

THE Subscriber has lately removed to his former Stand on Hay Street, a few doors west of the U. States Bank and Lafayette Hotel, where he will be glad to receive consignments of Merchandize or Produce for sale, to receive orders to make purchases, or to do any other Commission Business that may be entrusted to his charge, in all which he will endeavor to give satisfaction.
He intends keeping a general supply of the best

GROCERIES,

Including the choicest LIQUORS, &c.
DUNCAN MAC RAE.
Fayetteville, May 1, 1830. 74 eow3w.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

ANSON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1830.

Mildred Colson, Adm'r of Thomas Colson, decd, vs. Michael Cason. } ATTACHMENT. The Garnishment of Elijah Cason filed.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, Michael Cason, resides without the limits of the State, it is therefore *Ordered*, That publication be made for three months in the *Carolina Observer*, that unless the said Michael Cason appear at our next County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in July next, and then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said attachment, otherwise judgment will be taken pro confesso.
Witness, *William Dismukes*, Clerk of our said Court at Office, the second Monday of April, A D. 1830, and 54th year of our Independence.
(74) WILLIAM DISMUKES, *Clk.*

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

ANSON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1830.

James Thomas, vs. Michael McKay, } ATTACHMENT. Levied on 120 acres of Land, as the property of Defendant.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, Michael McKay, resides without the limits of the State, it is therefore *Ordered*, That publication be made for six weeks in the *Carolina Observer*, that unless the said Michael McKay appear at our next County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in July next, and then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said attachment, otherwise judgment will be taken pro confesso.
Witness, *William Dismukes*, Clerk of our said Court at Office, the second Monday of April, A. D. 1830, and 54th year of our Independence.
(74) WILLIAM DISMUKES, *Clk.*

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

ANSON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1830.

Nancy Taylor, vs. The Heirs at Law of Wm. Taylor, dec. } PETITION FOR DOWER.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Sanders Taylor, William Green and Mary his Wife, Joseph Boggan and Sarah his Wife, Laban and Edwin Caraway reside without the limits of the State, it is therefore *Ordered*, That publication be made for three months in the *Carolina Observer*, that unless the said Sanders Taylor, William Green and Mary his Wife, Joseph Boggan and Sarah his Wife, Laban and Edwin Caraway, appear at our next County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in July next, and then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said petition, otherwise judgment will be taken pro confesso.
Witness, *William Dismukes*, Clerk of our said Court at Office, the second Monday of April, A. D. 1830, and 54th year of our Independence.
(74) WILLIAM DISMUKES, *Clk.*

BOOKS

FOR Sunday Schools and Juvenile Libraries, published by the American Sunday School Union, for sale by
WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.
Fayetteville, May 6. 74tf.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.
COURT OF EQUITY, Spring Term, 1830

Stephen B. Munn, vs. Hervey Law, Gurdon Robbins, and John Culpeper. } ORIGINAL BILL, to *Foreclose a Mortgage.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Gurdon Robbins, one of the defendants, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore *Ordered* by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the *Carolina Observer*, printed in Fayetteville, that the said Robbins appear at the next term of said Court, to be held at the Court House in Lawrenceville, on the second Monday in September next, and answer, plead or demur, or judgment pro confesso will be entered against him.
A true copy from the Minutes.
JNO. CHRISTIAN, C. & M. E.
Lawrenceville, May 1, 1830. 74-6w.

Just received and for sale,

15000 lbs. prime green Coffee,
15 hhds. Sugar,
3000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
450 do. very coarse,
10 bbls. tanner's Oil,
24 doz. white Bottles,
400 lb. Cotton Yarn, assorted Nos.
35 lb. Camphor.
4 oz. Sulphate of Quinine,
50 kegs Dupont's Powder.
HALL & JOHNSON.
Fayetteville, December 31, 1829. 56tf.

20 Casks unslacked LIME and
10 barrels Irish POTATOES, for sale by
JOHN HUSKE.
February 17, 1830. 63-tf.

CHEAP PAPER.

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

THE Subscriber has just received on commission, from the celebrated Mills of *B. & J. AMES*, a large assortment of Foolscap and Letter Paper, of various qualities, which will be sold low, wholesale or retail, at the OBSERVER OFFICE. A constant supply will be kept on hand. The attention of Merchants is invited.
E. J. HALE.
Fayetteville, April 15, 1830.

Notice.

THE Subscribers having sold out their entire Stock in Trade to Mr. A. Torrence, request all persons indebted to them either by Note or Book Account, to come forward and settle the same without delay with A. W. Horton and Geo. W. Hutton or either of them, who are fully authorized to collect all debts due the Subscribers, and to grant discharges for the same. They may at all times be found at the Counting Room of Mr. A. Torrence.
HORTON, HUTTON, & CO.
Fayetteville, February 25, 1830. 65tf.

For Rent,

A *PEW* in the Episcopal Church, in an eligible situation. Apply at this Office.
March 25. 68tf.

N. Carolina Law Books.

THE Subscriber has just received, and will keep constantly for sale, the following works,

The Revisal of the Laws of North Carolina, price	$10 00
Chief Justice Taylor's Continuation of the same, (up to 1826)	2 00
Taylor's Digest of the Law relative to Executors & Administrators, &c.	1 50
Haywood's Manual,	5 00
Martin's Treatise on do. do.	2 00
Potter's Justice, (new Edition, 1828)	3 00

E. J. HALE.

Martin's History of North Carolina.

A few copies just received and for sale by
E. J. HALE.

From the Visitor and Telegraph.

A FAITHFUL WIFE.

I was riding from ——— into the country, a few evenings since, and losing the way to the place of my destination, I turned my horse and looked around for some person of whom I might inquire. I saw approaching at a distance, a one-horse market cart, with a female walking by its side guiding the skeleton of a horse. They had evidently been to market, and were now returning home. I rode to meet them As I approached—the female shrunk behind the covered vehicle, as if to avoid being seen. A man, or a creature in human shape, which I took for the woman's husband, was stretched supinely in the bottom of the cart. His whole appearance was frightful. He was ragged and filthy;—his collar open—his head and bosom bare—his eyes projecting and heavily closed—his nether jaw making a frightful hiatus with its next neighbor above—and his face, in color vying with the sun, whose beams, fresh and hot, were pouring full upon him. My first impression was that he was asleep. Observing the woman's timidity—I addressed myself to him—I inquired the way to ———. He gave no answer, and shewed no signs of wakefulness. I raised my voice and asked again. An unmeaning swing of the nether jaw—a swinish grunt and a slight motion of the eyes and muscles of the face, revealed his true condition and his character!

I now turned to the woman for the necessary information;—She was in tears. Her utterance was interrupted by sobs; but her directions were clear and intelligible. Her appearance awakened feelings of pity that I cannot describe. She was tall, and very plainly, though decently, habited, her frame and features were delicate, and the latter, though strongly marked with grief and disappointment, seemed yet to be the abode of intelligence, and of much that is mild and amiable. Her whole address and manners convinced me that *she had seen better times*. In this particular I was not mistaken. On mentioning the occurrence to "mine host" with whom I passed the night, he recognised the characters and gave me their history. Both of them had seen better times. The woman was of a very respectable family—had been tolerably educated—and accustomed in her girlhood, to mingle in the best company. Her affections were gained by one who was called a *temperate* drinker, who was considered "very well off." She married him. Ten or fifteen years have passed away. Fortune has left them. Friends have almost, and but for her, would have quite forsaken them. Poverty and misery are now their constant companions. The wife, the once tender, affectionate confiding wife, struggles for the means of a scanty subsistence by cultivating, with her own hands, a little garden, from which their cart is occasionally freighted for the market. Her husband is sent with it; and when he fails to return at the accustomed hour, (which often happens) she guesses the cause—walks miles to town, and helps him home in the manner we have described above. How inestimable is such a wife!
RAMBLER

Parallel between the Opium-eater and Spirit drinker.

They begin by taking doses of half a glass each, and increase it as the quantity loses its effect. They avoid water from its producing a pain and a sensation of sinking in the stomach. He who begins taking spirit habitually at twenty, must scarcely expect to live longer than from thirty to thirty six. After some years, they take doses of from a pint to a quart each. Then comes on a *frightful pallidness of countenance*, and the victim wastes away some time in *marasmus*, or consumption of the flesh. The *hair falls off*; the *memory fails*; the *mind becomes imbecile*; the *limbs tremble*; *palsy*; the *gout*; the *stone*; the *scurvey*; *water in the chest*; *complaints in the liver*; and *dropsy* are the never-failing consequences of this unnatural habit.

Resignation.—Mr. ——— a very covetous man lost his only son James; an event which overwhelmed him with sorrow. The minister came to comfort him, and in the course of conversation remarked, that such chastisements of Providence were *mercies* in disguise; that although in the death of his son he had suffered a severe and irreparable misfortune, yet undoubtedly, his own reflections had already suggested some sources of consolation. "Yes" exclaimed the weeping but still *provident* father,—"Jim was a *monstrous eater*."

The wife of a laboring man, residing in Cumberland, Penn. was lately delivered of four fine boys, which, with the mother, are doing well.

THE MISSES.

ADDRESSED TO A CARELESS GIRL.
By the late Mrs. Barbauld.

We were talking last night, my dear Anne, of a family of Misses, whose acquaintance is generally avoided by people of sense. They are most of them old maids, which is not very surprising, considering that the qualities they possess are not the most desirable for a helpmate. They are a pretty numerous clan, and I shall endeavour to give you such a description of them as may enable you to decline their visits: especially, as though many of them are extremely unlike in temper and feature, and, indeed, very distantly related, yet they have a wonderful knack at introducing each other—so that, if you open your doors to one of them, you are very likely, in process of time, to be troubled with the whole tribe.

The first I shall mention, and indeed she deserves to be mentioned first—for she was always fond of being a ringleader of her country, is *Miss Chief*.—This young lady was brought up, until she was fourteen, in a large rambling mansion in the country, where she was allowed to romp all day with the servants and idle boys of the neighbourhood. There she employed herself in the summer, in milking into her bonnet, tying the grass together across the path to throw people down; and in winter making slides before the door for the same purpose, and the accidents these gave rise to, always procured her the enjoyment of a hearty laugh. She was a great lover of fun; and, at Christmas time distinguished herself by various tricks, such as putting furze balls into the beds, drawing off the clothes in the middle of the night and pulling people's seats from under them. At length, as a lady, who was coming to visit the family, mounted on rather a startish horse, rode up to the door, Miss Chief ran up and unfurled an umbrella full in the horse's face, which occasioned him to throw his rider, who broke her arm. After this exploit, Miss was sent off to a boarding school: here she was no small favourite with the girls, whom she led into all manner of scrapes; and no small plague to the poor governess, whose tables were cut, and beds hacked, and curtains set on fire continually. It is true Miss soon laid aside her romping airs and assumed a very demure appearance; but she was always playing one sly trick or another, and had learned to tell lies, in order to throw it upon the innocent.

At length she was discovered writing anonymous letters, by which whole families in the town had been set at variance, and she was then dismissed the school with ignominy. She has since lived a very busy life in the world; seldom is there a great crowd of which she does not make up one, and she has even very frequently been taken up for riots, and other disorders very unbecoming in her sex.

The next I shall introduce to your acquaintance is a city lady, *Miss Management*, a very stirring, notable woman, and always behindhand. In the parlour, she saves candle ends; in the kitchen, every thing is waste and extravagance, she hires her servants at half wages, and changes them at every quarter; she is a great buyer of cheap bargains, but as she cannot always use them they grow worm and moth-eaten on her hands; when she pays a long score to her butcher, she wrangles for the odd pence, and forgets to add up the pounds. Though it is her great study to save, she is continually out running her income, which is partly owing to her trusting a cousin of her's, *Miss Calculation*, with the settling of her accounts, who, it is very well known, could never be persuaded to learn her multiplication table, or state rightly a sum in the Rule of Three.

Miss Lay and *Miss Place* are sisters, great slatterns; when Miss Place gets up in the morning she cannot find her combs, because she has put them in her writing box. Miss Lay would willingly go to work, but her housewife is in the drawer of the kitchen dresser, her bag hanging on a tree in the garden, and her thimble any where but in her pocket. If Miss Lay is going a journey the keys of her trunk are sure to be lost. If Miss P. wants a volume out of her book case, she is certain not to find it along with the rest of the set. If you peep into Miss Place's dressing room you find her drawers filled with foul linen, and her best cap hanging on the carpet broom. If you call Miss Lay to take a lesson in drawing she is so long in gathering together her pencils, her chalk, her India rubber, and her drawing paper, that her master's hour is expired before she has well got her materials together.

Miss Understanding.—This lady comes of a respectable family, and has a half sister distinguished for her good sense and solidity, but she herself, though not a little fond of reasoning, always takes the perverse side of any question; she is often seen with another of her intimates, *Miss Representation*, who is a great tale bearer, and goes about from house to house, telling people what such a one said of them behind their backs. *Miss Representation* is a notable story teller, and can so change, enlarge, and dress up an anecdote, that the person to whom it happened shall not know it again; how many friendships have been broken by these two, or turned into bitter enmities! The latter lady does a great deal of varnish work, which wonderfully sets off her paintings, for she pretends to use the pencil; but her productions are most miserable daubings, and it is the varnish alone which makes them pass to the most common eye. Though she has colours of all sorts, black varnish is what she uses most. As I wish you to be very much on your guard against this lady, whenever you meet her in company, I must tell you she is to be distinguished by a very ugly leer; it is quite out of her power to look straight at any object.

Miss Trust, a sour old creature, wrinkled and shaken with the palsy. She is continually peeping and prying about, in the expectation of finding something wrong; she watches her servants through the key hole, and has lost all her friends by little shynesses that have arisen no one knows how; she is worn away to skin and bone, and her voice never rises above a whisper.

Miss Rule.—This lady is of a very lofty spirit, and had she been married, would certainly have governed her husband; as it is, she interferes very much, in the management of families; and as she is very highly connected, she has as much influence in the fashionable world as among the lower orders. She even interferes with political concerns, and I have heard it whispered that there is scarcely a cabinet in Europe where she has not some share in the direction of affairs.

Miss Take.—This lady is an old doating woman, who is purblind, and has lost her memory; she invites her acquaintances on wrong days, calls them wrong names, and always intends to do just the contrary thing to what she does.

Miss Fortune.—This lady has the most forbidding look of any of the clan, and people are sufficiently disposed to avoid her as much as it is in their power to do, yet some pretend, that notwithstanding the sternness of her countenance on the first address, her physiognomy softens as you grow more familiar with her, and, though she has it not in her power to be an agreeable acquaintance, she has sometimes proved a valuable friend. There are lessons which none can teach so well as herself, and the wisest philosophers have not scrupled to acknowledge themselves the better for her company—I may add, that notwithstanding her want of external beauty, one of the best poets in our language fell in love with her and wrote a beautiful ode in her praise.

Horses.—The following hints concerning the management of Horses, were lately published in the New York Enquirer, under the signature of William Carver, author of the "Practical Horse Farrier." Mr. C. says, "I presume none of my fellow citizens will doubt but I have acquired some knowledge of the structure and economy of horses, after years extensive practice:"

"A great number of fine horses are destroyed in this country by those that have them placed under their care. It is a custom to wash horses with cold water, sometimes after hard driving, in the hottest time of the year, by which practice I have known many of them take the lockjaw and die; others have been foundered by only washing their legs and feet; it stops all perspiration and produces violent fevers. No gentleman in England will permit his horses to be washed; the horse is not a water animal; he wants the particular fostering hand of care, when placed in a domestic state.

"Another bad practice prevails: the grain is thrown into the manger without sifting, and sand or gravel being heavier than the grain, it will settle down on the stomach of the horse. A few years past I brought a stone from a horse which was believed to have been formed by thus feeding. I placed the stone in Peale's museum: It is as large as a goose's egg, and cased round like a cocoanut shell.

"I would suggest a better plan for building stables, than that in use at present. All stables should be well ventilated, so as to admit a constant circulation of fresh air, without which horses are continually breathing on their lungs foul putrid matter. No stall should be less than five feet wide, as the horse, like man, wants to stretch himself when lying down to rest; many horses have died in the night, by being confined in narrow stalls and being tied with a rope round their necks. All horses should have headstall halters, with a rein on each side that should run up and down with blocks, in pulleys, on each side of the stall. The mangers should draw in and out like a draw in a bureau or desk. By being thus fixed as I have described, the horse will rise with ease, but on the old plan, the horse by struggling to rise, often gets his head under the manger, and is found dead in the morning. The hay-racks should be placed in front of the stalls, and not on the side.

How to preserve the Complexion.—Every individual, who will reflect for a moment, must fully assent to the following remarks of the Journal of Health, on the best method of preserving unimpaired the freshness of the complexion: "Our female readers," says that print, "may rest assured that the only beautifiers of the skin are personal cleanliness—regular exercise—temperance—pure air and a cheerful temper. If any one of these be neglected, the skin and complexion will invariably suffer." In relation to the best fluid as an ordinary wash for the face, it is remarked that "there is nothing so well adapted as pure water, with the occasional addition of soap. They who, from a ridiculous idea that washing frequently with water injures the skin, substitute distilled liquor, Cologne water, or any other fluid, simple or compound, pursue a practice most effectually calculated to destroy its suppleness, transparency and smoothness, and to cover it with unseemly blotches." Frequent bathing is recommended; and as proof of its efficacy, it is added, "that those nations by whom bathing is the most frequently resorted to, are those distinguished, most generally, for elegance of form and freshness of complexion."

A TIRESOME GUEST.

Sedet eternumque sedet.—VIRGIL.
He sits, and will forever sit.

There is belonging to the race of human bipeds, a sort of troublesome beings, who setting no value on their own time, care very little how much they trespass on that of their more industrious neighbors. They are a sort of stay-forever persons, who having talked over the whole world at one sitting, commence again and talk it over anew, from beginning to end, before they are ready to take their leave. In a word, they sit, and sit, and sit, long enough to fully justify the motto we have just quoted. Besides their disposition to hang on, there is generally about these persons a wonderful habetude, a slowness at taking a hint, unparalleled with the human race.

To give a single instance of this sitting propensity, we will introduce the story of a plain spoken old lady from the land of steady habits.

"I never seed the beat of that 'are Captain Spinitout," said she; "would you believe it, he called at our house last evening jest as I had done milking, and wanted to borrow my brass kittle for his wife to make apple-sace in. O yes, says I, she may have it in welcome, Captain Spinitout; and I went directly and fetched it out of the back room, and set it down beside him. Well, presently our tea was ready, and I could'nt do no less than ax him to take tea with us. O no, he said, he could'nt stay a minute; but however he concluded he'd take a drink of cider with my husband, and so he did. Well, after we'd done tea, I took my knitting, and worked till I thought it high time honest people should be a-bed. But Captain Spinitout had forgot his hurry, and there he was still setting and talking with my husband, as fast as ever. I hate above all things to be rude, but I could'nt help hinting to the Captain that it was growing late, and may be his wife was waiting for the kittle. But he did'nt seem to take the hint at all—there he sot, and sot, and sot.

"Finding that words would'nt have any effect I next rolled up my knitting work, set back the chairs, and told the gals 'twas time to go to bed. But the Captain did'nt mind the hint no more than if it had been the bite of a flea—but there he sot, and sot, and sot.

"Well next I pulled off my shoes and roasted my feet as I commonly do jest before going to bed; but the Captain did'nt mind it no more than nothing at all—there he sot, and sot, and sot.

"I then kivered up the fire, and thought he could'nt help taking the hint; but la sus! he did'nt take no notice on't at all, not the least grain in the world—but there he sot, and sot, and sot.

"Think says I you're pretty slow at taking a hint, Captain Spinitout; so I said plainly that I thought it was bed time—speaking always to my husband, but so as I thought the Captain could'nt help taking it to himself—but la, it did'nt do no good at all—for there he sot, and sot, and sot.

"Seeing there was no likelihood of his going home, I axed him if he would'nt stay all night. O no, he said, he could'nt possibly stay a minute; so, seeing there was no use in saying any thing, I went to bed. But la, would you think it, when I got up in the morning, as true as I'm alive, there was Captain Spinitout, sitting just where I left him the night before, and there," concluded the old lady, lifting up her hands in a despairing attitude, "and there he sot, and sot, and sot."

Riot among the Gold diggers.—Accounts received from the Gold region, state that a serious affray has recently occurred among the diggers in the Cherokee Nation. We have heard nothing of the origin of the rencontre, but understand that a party of fifty or sixty *Carolinians* assailed a party consisting of twenty *Georgians*, for the purpose of driving them from a branch in which they were digging—after a warm contest the Carolinians were driven off, and the Georgians remained masters of the mine.—It is said one man was mortally wounded by a blow from a spade, and has since died—several others were badly hurt. The civil authority should look to it.
Milledgeville Statesman.

American manufacture for which we do not go.—We would sooner advocate the wooden nutmegs and cucumber seed, or the seeds of the Stramonium, for onion seed. Massachusetts has *manufactured* a quantity of (we must call it) *Gold*, and sent it south to rival North Carolina, and our own "Golden" Habersham. It looks precisely like the metalic mass when united with the Quicksilver and would impose on any body, but a Yankee Pedlar. Specimens have been sent to some of our friends in this city with the necessary caution to *beware the counterfeit*. Habersham, buckle on thine armour, or what will be of more use to thee in the present instance, put on thy spectacles and look sharp. "All is not gold that glitters."—*Geo. Cour.*

Fraud in Domestic Goods.—We were shown yesterday, says the New York Mercantile Advertiser, a package of goods (said to be Diaper) manufactured in Pennsylvania, the sample end of which for about half a yard, exhibited a handsome specimen of the article, fit for table cloths; but the residue was like the coarsest Bunting, and almost coarse enough for a seine. The pieces (about 47 yards each) fall short in measure about five yards each.

ST. LOUIS, (Missouri,) April 15.

Western Enterprise.—An expedition has been for some time past, fitting out in this city, which furnishes a very favorable illustration of the enterprise of our Western people. The expedition is under the immediate control of Messrs. Smith, Jackson and Sublette, and is destined for the Rocky Mountains. Seventy men are engaged in the service, and *ten heavy wagons* are employed in the transportation of the merchandize and baggage of the company. It is the present design to proceed the whole of the distance with the wagons—a means of transportation never before used in expeditions to that country. The principal men concerned in the enterprize are sanguine of the success of the experiment—and in the event of an attack from the savages in the open plain, the wagons may be formed into a breastwork, against which all their assaults will be unavailing. We wish the gentlemen every success in their adventure.—*Republican.*

We are never so disposed to look after the disorders of the state, as when our own affairs are in a state of disorder; insolvency is the hotbed of patriotism.

Men are more civilized by their pleasures than by their occupations. Business dispenses not only with ceremony, but often with common civility; and we should become rude, repulsive and ungracious, did we not recover in our recreations, the urbanity which in the bustle of our labours we disregard.

Look upon every day as a blank sheet of paper put into your hands to fill up. Remember the characters will not be expunged, but will remain forever.

The following is a copy of a note sent to the Clerk of a Parish:—'Mister, my wife is ded, and wants to be berried, dig a grief for her, and she shall cum and be berried to morrow at wonner clock. You knows were to dig it, close by my uther wife; but let it be dip.'

A wag observing a fellow steal a fish and put it under his jacket, which was too short to conceal the theft, whispered to the purloiner, in future, either to wear a *longer* jacket or to steal a *shorter* fish.

The following letter from the Hon. Robert Potter, member of Congress from this State, sufficiently explains itself.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
27th April, 1830.

To the Editor of the Telegraph.

SIR: I have seen, in your paper of yesterday, extracts from several Southern papers, in relation to a speech said to have been delivered here by Gen. Speight, of North Carolina, on the subject of the Tariff. An extract from the Charleston Courier, [Mercury,] among other remarks upon the speech, says, "it is a voice from North Carolina, and one which represents truly, as we believe, the feelings" and opinions of that respectable and *injured* State. The extract from the Raleigh Star follows that of the Courier, [Mercury] in these words: "We would add that the views of Gen. S. in relation to the unconstitutionality, injustice, and ruinous tendency of the Tariff, will, unless we grossly mistake the sentiment of our own State, meet with the hearty concurrence of a large majority of our citizens. It is true they are couched in bold, warm and nervous language. But the contempt with which the petition of our State Legislatures relative to the salt tax, was treated, (it having been contumeliously laid aside, unnoticed and unread,) and the little respect shown to every effort made to procure a fair investigation of the general system of the tariff, were circumstances, situated as he was, well calculated to excite his indignation; and it was perfectly natural that he, as the fearless and faithful representative of a sovereign and *insulted* state, should freely express the honest feelings of his heart." I am very unwilling to disturb the *newspaper laurels* of any one; but I cannot permit the people of North Carolina to be deceived, by such statements as these, in relation to what has transpired here—knowing that no part of the proceedings of Congress had thrown the slightest disrespect on those of the Legislature of North Carolina, and satisfied, from my knowledge of the editors of the Star, that no *wilful* misrepresentation could find its way into their paper, I recurred to the speech of Gen. Speight, to see if there was any thing there to justify those exaggerations. The noise which prevailed in the hall prevented me, though present, from hearing the speech when it was delivered. On turning to the report of it however, in your paper, where it was printed about a month afterwards, I find the following passages, upon which, I presume, the statements of the Courier, [Mercury,] and Star must have been founded—viz. "Even the State from which I come, one of the old thirteen members of the confederacy, and the first to declare themselves, of right, free and independent, has been refused to be heard in a remonstrance against the high and oppressive duty on salt—and, to prevent a reference of her memorial to a Committee who had prejudged the subject, and who had reported that it was inexpedient to make any alteration of the tariff, the memorial was laid on the table." Further on, the General again remarks—"I ask the friends of the American system, what must be the indignation with which North Carolina will look on the proceedings of this House in relation to their remonstrance against the high and oppressive duty on salt; and what must be her feelings when she comes to learn that, instead of its receiving a respectful reference, it has been indignantly laid on the table. I have no doubt she will view it as I do, with contempt and indignation." It is not true, in the first place, that any memorial or remonstrance, in relation to the tariff, has been addressed by the Legislature of North Carolina to Congress.—A resolution of the Legislature of North Carolina, was addressed to each *individual* of the North Carolina delegation, requesting us to use our endeavors to procure a repeal of the salt tax. Before this resolution was received, a member of the delegation, on his own responsibility, had introduced a resolution on the same subject, which the House refused to consider. When the resolution of the Legislature reached us, and which as I have already remarked, was addressed to us *individually*, and not to Congress, it was laid before the House, a proceeding, in my opinion, somewhat irregular, as it was not addressed to the House.

Yet, when it was offered, so far from "having been contumeliously laid aside, unnoticed and unread," it was noticed, read, considered and discussed, and instead of being "indignantly laid on the table," it was so disposed of on the motion, of a gentleman whose whole faculties were at the time, and are at this moment engaged in an effort to procure the repeal of the duty on salt, and who stated to the House, as the reason of his motion, that the Committee of Ways and Means, of which he was chairman, and to which it was proposed to refer the resolution, had already determined to report a bill in accordance with the resolution, and thereupon General Speight himself voted to lay the resolution on the table. To show exactly the action of the House upon this resolution, I here subjoin the minutes in relation to it, which I have this moment copied from the journals of the House, viz:

"27th January, 1830. Mr. Conner laid before the House the following resolutions, adopted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, viz:

"*Resolved*, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives be requested, to use their utmost endeavors to procure the repeal of the salt tax.

"WM. J. ALEXANDER, *S. H. C.*
"D. F. CALDWELL, *S. S.*

"*Ordered*, That this resolution do lie on the table.

"2d February, 1830. A motion was made by Mr. Conner, that the resolution of the General Assembly of North Carolina, presented by him on the 27th of January, ultimo, instructing the Senators and Representatives of that State in Congress, to use their endeavors to procure a repeal of the salt tax, be referred to the Committee of Ways and Means. Pending this motion,

"Mr. Coulter moved that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Manufactures; when

"Mr. Taylor moved that the resolution be referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union; and, after debate thereon, the hour allotted by the rules of the House for the consideration of reports and motions expired, and the House passed to the orders of the day.

"3d February, 1830. The House resumed the consideration of the resolution of the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, instructing the Senators, and requesting the Representatives of that State in Congress, to use their endeavors to procure the repeal of the salt tax.

"The question recurred on the motion made by Mr. Taylor, to refer the said resolution to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union; when

"On motion of Mr. McDuffie, it was

"*Ordered*, That said resolution do lie on the table."

It is true that the expected bill, on account whereof the resolution was laid on the table, was in a few days brought before the House, embracing, however, extensive alterations of the tariff, as well as the reduction of the duty on salt. That bill was voted down without debate; therein North Carolina received no indignity, which was not common to the whole South. I regret to have been under the necessity of making this communication, but I could not acquiesce in the erroneous statements alluded to above, from which it would seem that North Carolina had been treated with contumely here, nor am I willing that it should be believed in North Carolina, that it could be done *with impunity*.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
ROB. POTTER.

In a Charleston Bill of Mortality, we find mention of the death of one man by *misplaced* gout. It is difficult to suit a person in the location of this painful disease.

ANOTHER STEAM BOAT DISASTER.

Wheeling, May 1.

On the 18th ult. 7 miles below New Madrid, one of the boilers of the steam boat Caledonia exploded, and killed seven persons, and wounded 14 or 15 others. So it is stated in a letter from the Clerk of the boat, written immediately after the disaster—other persons represent the loss of lives as much greater. There were nearly 400 passengers on board. It appears impossible to account for the accident; the boat was under way at the time, and the fracture was in the *side* of the boiler, which it is believed is a new occurrence.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

Cincinnati, Ohio, April 27.

We learn from letters brought yesterday by the La Grange, from Louisville, that the Steam Boat Caledonia, Capt. Russell, on her way from New Orleans, with a heavy freight, 50 cabin, and 400 deck passengers, burst her boiler about 11 o'clock A. M., on the 18th inst., 9 miles below New Madrid. By the explosion, nine persons were killed and missing, seven badly wounded, and eight slightly so. Among the crew, eight were killed and missing, among those missing, is Joseph Russell, brother to the Captain. None of the cabin passengers were hurt, as we learn. The hull of the boat was not injured; the engine only partially—one boiler only was lost. The cause of the explosion is said to be a defect in one of the boilers.

Great trotting match at Baltimore.—A mare was on Thursday trotted over the Canton course near this city, *sixteen miles* in the short space of *fifty six minutes and forty-one seconds*. The bet was as originally made, we learn, (five hundred dollars a side) that the mare could not trot fifteen miles in an hour. Several hundred dollars were afterwards bet and a mile added to the distance, making the whole distance sixteen miles. The match was run in 3 minutes 19 seconds less than the hour, and the last mile was done in one second less than the first. After the 8th mile had been performed, the mare was halted, watered and the rider changed.

The extensive Mercantile House of Palmer & Co. Calcutta, stopped payment on the 4th Jan. There had been a meeting of creditors, and the property was made over to assignees for the benefit of the whole. The failure is said to be for 2¼ Crore of Rupees, *equal to* 12½ *millions of dollars*. Messrs. Cockerell, Trail & Co. of London were creditors to the amount of £400,000 sterling.—*Boston Patriot.*

Philadelphia, May 3.

The jury on Saturday, without leaving their box, found Wilson, the Mail Robber, *guilty* on all the counts of the indictment. Of course his sentence must be death. We understand that he has expressed a wish to see Mr. Reeside, the mail contractor, to whom he promises to make some disclosures that will astonish our citizens.

Floating Stone.—A gentleman arrived in town last evening from Nantucket, brought with him a floating stone, presented him by Captain Arthur, of the ship Sarah, arrived at Nantucket from the South Seas, which he intends presenting to the East India Museum. The following is an extract from Captain Arthur's private journal: "Picked up on the water, floating, a stone, 3 feet 2½ inches long, 18½ broad, 5½ thick, weighing 133 pounds.—*Salem Pa.*

English and American Landholders.—An Englishman, who travelled on the western verge of our "back settlements," and saw the rude log hut, the "girdled" trees, the rude inclosure of fallen trunks and brush-wood, with all the other marks of recent invasion of the wilderness, would probably pronounce the new settler to be in very uncomfortable circumstances. An American, on the other hand, who, after hearing of her taxes, her poor-rates, and her monopolies, was making his first tour through "merry England," and saw her neat cottages, fields of deep verdure, "hedge row elms, and alleys green," would wonder perhaps where the distress and ruin were to be found, that he read of "in the papers." Both might run into very erroneous conclusions, forgetting the wide difference "between a splendid and a happy land."

Kent is one of the finest counties in England, and here is a picture of a district in it which is called the Garden of Kent. It is the statement of Lord Torrington, made on presenting a petition from Tonbridge, and gives indeed, to use his words, a picture "of great and almost incredible distress." In the parish of Mareworth, in which he resided, "there were 2200 acres, of which about 1000 were wood land, and land of little value, the rental was 1668*l.*; the poor rates, highway rates, &c. were 1251*l.*, and the poor rates on the tithes were 372*l.*, making a total of 1623*l.* being within 45*l.* of the rent. The whole population of the parish was 735 and the number of persons residing within the parish who received relief was 323, residing out of the parish 133, making a total of 456 persons who received relief."

Contrast now, though our western frontier is not our *beau ideal* of Elysium, the condition of the settler with that of the Kentish farmer. The girdled tree may be allowed to encumber the soil for a few years, because luckily, there is no want of land. The careless cultivation shows, in like manner, that the earth need not be tasked to the uttermost, to furnish food, and pay the rent. The log hut is certain to be exchanged for a good frame house or, at fortunate points, as at Cincinnati, for a handsome brick one. But the great point of difference is, that *the future*, the chief object of every man's solicitude, while it can promise, at best, no diminution of burdens to the one, and is very likely to increase them, is full of hope and promise to the other; a hope and promise which the advance of the West proves to be generally and completely fulfilled.

Balt. American.

Raleigh, May 3.

The Vine.—We believe that no one in the Southern Country, has embarked so extensively in cultivating the Vine as Dr. Herbemont of Columbia, (S. C.) from whom were obtained the Vine cuttings distributed this Spring, amongst our Agricultural Societies and others desirous of planting them. In a letter received from him a few weeks ago, he writes, "I have not yet begun to plant my cuttings, and I have at least 40,000 to plant, besides 3 or 400 grafts which I intend to make. My ground is, however, ready, and I shall begin in a day or two. These, with those I have planted the two preceding years, will make a pretty extensive Nursery, which, I hope will in due time, prove a vast benefit to our Country. My chief object is, to shew the capability of our Sand-hills and light dry soils generally, to produce Wine of excellent quality, whereby this land, not at present worth on an average, 50 cents per acre, may be made to produce crops, in value superior to the best crops of our richest land; besides affording and greatly encouraging a considerable population of industrious, honest and happy people, where we have now only a most unthrifty and scanty population. The numerous and expensive experiments which I have been making for more than 20 years, have been followed with complete success as to the quality of the Wine produced, and in some instances, also as to quantity. One of the kinds of Wine I make* sells readily for $2 per gallon, when only 3 or 4 months old. Its quality is of the kind of Madeira called "*Juice of the Grape*," which it resembles so much as to be easily mistaken for it. As to quantity, I have gone as high as at the rate of 1120 gallons per acre; though only on a small scale; but I am satisfied, that when a Vineyard is in full bearing, we may fairly calculate upon an average of at least 300 gallons per acre. Some years it will be less; but in others, a great deal more."

Register.

*This is the Wine produced by my Madeira Grape.

It is reported that information has been communicated to the British Minister at Washington, that Capt. Thomas Bolton Finch, the present commander of the U. S. ship Vincennes, is the legal heir to the title and great estate of the *Earl of Bolton*. The report is given in such a shape that we have no reason to doubt it. The Vincennes was at Canton early in January, to sail a few days for home, and may be soon expected. We are informed that Capt. Finch came to this country when he was four years old, and has risen from an humble station to his present rank in our navy, by the regular gradation of merit.—*Mercantile Adv.*

Attempt to Rob the Mail.—The carrier of the Mail from Fredericksburg to Dumfries was shot at on Tuesday night, about five miles below Dumfries. The man received a severe wound in the face, and fell from his horse; but the animal being frightened, escaped with the mail, and arrived safe at Dumfries. The mail carrier it is thought will recover.—*Alex. Gaz.*

In the over-estimate of what we desire, we under-value what we possess; and forget how much we enjoy, while we have anything to endure.

From the Nashville Banner, of the 13th inst.

"Mr. Chilton seems to be one of those, who measure every thing by a pecuniary standard. The great object of *reform* with him is to save the people's money. He appears to consider it not so much the design of government to promote the prosperity and glory of the nation as to economise the expenditures of the administration. Now, we have no idea of being governed by this rule. It is impossible to judge correctly of the degree of public extravagance, by a mere statement of the amounts expended. We must have the items enumerated, and the objects accomplished must be fairly reported. As it is certainly possible to be at once niggardly and wasteful, so it is equally possible to unite a commendable liberality with a suitable and proper economy. It should be remembered too, that the commencement of a new administration, when new officers are appointed and new arrangements required, must necessarily be attended with a greater expense than is necessary at the close of an old administration."

The foregoing remarks strike us as just and opportune. We could scarcely indicate any description of legislators more unfit for the advancement of the national weal, than those who "measure every thing by the pecuniary standard." It is such who cripple the establishments of public defence and convenience; who starve capacity, or repel it from the public service; who put it out of the power of great talents and learning to occupy the Bench, or straiten them when there, within a pittance disgraceful to the government and injurious to the juridical character;—who deny to the plenipotentiaries of the republic abroad, the means of acting and appearing in the proper way, and compel them either to reduce themselves to penury, or to sacrifice the dignity of the American people, and to suffer a constant mortification of laudable spirit.

The lessons of Mr. Burke should always be remembered;—that parsimony is not *economy*, and often not even a part of it—that the latter may actually and essentially consist in expense and great expense;—that economy is a distributive vritue, of which the principle is not saving, but *selection;* that parsimony requires only a mere instinct, and one not of the noblest kind: whereas true economy has large views, and demands a discriminating judgment, provident sagacity, powers of comparison and combination. Sordid selfishness is, for the most part, stupid and self-inflictive. In private individuals, the habit of *exclusive* attention money-making or saving, hardens and *illiberalizes* the spirit, contracts the understanding; blights the fancy; abridges or mars enjoyment; and gives an earthly cast or taint to the whole being. It is well, occasionally, to make pecuniary sacrifices, for the purpose of maintaining the erectness and delicacy of the soul, and preserving a consciousness of ethereal nature.

Nat. Gazette.

Interesting Operation.—A jeweller in this town, some days since, being engaged in his business, a sharp and fine piece of steel flew into the ball of his eye, and there lodged, subjecting him to the most acute pain. He made application to several medical men, none of whom, considering the delicate nature of the eye ball, dared venture an operation; when another jeweller, fortunately thinking of the load stone, placed it to the sufferer's eye, and drew out the steel without injury.—*Providence Pat.*

We lately copied from the Milledgeville Statesman, an account of a riot among the Gold hunters in the Cherokee Territory. Similar battles, we are told, are very frequent. There are said to be now, not less than 3000 people in said Territory looking for the precious metal. If one party is fortunate in finding a spot rich in golden ore, it must keep it by the strength of its members, or yield it to a stronger rival in the same pursuit. At night, we are informed, they collect in parties, and by a pine-knot fire over a bottle of whiskey, play cards for the earnings of the day, and then, those who have more cunning than strength, acquire by night, a great portion of what the improvident laborers gathered in the day. The country presents a shocking scene of drunkenness, fighting and gambling.

Geo. Cour.

The Philadelphia Gazette, makes mention as follows of an uncommon *bird* now exhibiting in that city:

Capt. Hays has brought from Monte Video, a bird commonly known as the South American Ostrich. It is less elegant than the African Ostrich, but resembles it in many of its habits of life. This is a young animal, but already measures 6 feet two inches from the ground to the top of the bill, when the neck is stretched. It is very voracious, but not very particular about its food. On one occasion it swallowed the screw of a ramrod, and would, it is believed, have swallowed the ramrod itself, if it had been cut in pieces admitting of deglutition.

One peculiarity in this bird is its *want of voice.* At least Captain Hayes has not, during the time it has been in his possession, known it to make any noise, except with its feet or wings, or by clapping its bills together. It is too big for a domestic plaything, but it would prove an object of attraction at some of the public gardens in the vicinity of the city.

Great Sale of Cotton.—A letter from New Orleans, dated the 3d inst, says—The greatest sale of cotton, namely—7,500 bales in one lot, valued at $300,000. It was sold by Wilkins & Linton, to our two great English houses, Andrew Lockhart & Co. and Calder, Brock & Co.—price 10 cents, but classed down in price for ordinary and inferior: the whole was what we term fine Cottons."

The Blessed State of Matrimony,—Whatever scoffers may assert about the preponderance of the bitters over the sweets in married life, a forcible instance that some have the good luck to find it a state of bliss, occurred on Friday last, in the parish of Walcot. A parishioner whose wife was buried at half past three in the afternoon of that day, sent in, by four o'clock, a notice for publication, on the following Sunday, of bans between himself and another helpmate whom he had selected instanly to replace the dear partner of his joys whom he had just consigned to her parent earth.

Bath Herald.

Dr. Rainwater.—We find in Dr. Smith's Address, delivered recently at Baltimore, Md. an account of a singular personage who figured in Connecticut fifteen or twenty years ago. He was a noted quack, and was known by the name of Dr. Rainwater, from the fact that after prescribing to his patients a simple and wholly inert nostrum, he enjoined upon them to drink nothing but rain water, declaring that if they drank any other, the medicine would operate as a deadly poison. The quack had discovered that a large portion of the diseases which fell under his observation, were either originated or aggravated by the drinking of ardent spirits. The consequences of his prescriptions were that his fame was widely extended, and multitudes flocked to him for relief from all parts of the State. The most astonishing cures were actually performed by the use of water alone. The regular bred physicians were astonished at his success. The secret at last came out, and the unfortunate Dr. Rainwater was consigned to disgrace and infamy, reviled even by those who had been cured of inveterate diseases by his simple regimen.

Essex Gaz.

May 1.—The observance of May-day has been a custom in England, from the earliest periods of its history. It is thought by some to derive its origin from the festivals of the Romans, in honour of the Goddess Flora. Many of the old poets have alluded to the peculiar festivities of this day. The Highlanders, on this festival, offer up rural sacrifices for the purpose of propitiating noxious animals, to which their flocks and herds may be exposed.

It is the glory of the New England School system, that its benefits, like the dews of heaven, descend alike on the rich and the poor; and like the dews of heaven, too, these benefits are very lightly esteemed.

Salem Observer.

Conversion of a Jew.—A spectacle of rare occurrence was lately witnessed here—the baptism of a converted Jew. The ceremony took place in the Gaelic Church, in the presence of a crowded congregation.

Inverness Courier.

The Mercury.—The disunion party of South Carolina are anxious to enlist this state under the banner of Dr. Cooper, & Co. The Mercury, by flattery, and an affected sympathy with our *unheard* of sufferings, expects to wheedle us into the rebellious act of leading the van in hoisting the disunion standard. He calls us "that respectable and injured State"—speaks of "the tears and sufferings of the people," and "will she continue to submit to the deep and increasing degradation?"—"the day of trial, that is, the day on which a Southern State shall declare the Tariff unconstitutional and null, will be a day of enviable honor to the State which shall be the *first* to execute an act of such elevated independence—she will lead the van in the glorious defence of liberty—every injured State will follow and support her—presenting the sublime moral spectacle of united resistance to lawless intrigue," &c.

Will it be believed, that any man of common reflection, however devoid of patriotism, would set down and deliberately indite such seditious, jacobinic nonsense?—But, good master Mercury, if it be indeed such an enviable *honor*, such a "sublime moral spectacle," to lead the van in the cause of rebellion—why do you not boldly step forward and pluck the bright honor yourself? Are you retarded by the consciousness that the patriots of your own State, would hurl you and your party to atoms? This party—(not the anti-tariff—on this subject there is no difference of opinion)—we mean the disunion party—your *bayonet and musket* men—who boldly declare 'Now is the time to stand by your arms,' and speak of 'blood spilling' as a matter of indifferent pastime—is not only perfectly insignificant as to numbers in S. Carolina, but composed of reckless adventurers, and a few demagogues—men bound by no bond or tie. What is the union to them?—They would rather have chaos and confusion reign, if there is a prospect of their coming in for a share of the plunder in the general scramble. These men are disunionists at heart, and if there were no Tariff, they would seize upon some other goblin, wherewith to work their evil intent. Indeed, it is only a week or two since we copied from a southern paper, a paragraph, in which the writer had the effrontery to declare, that "if the Tariff were repealed, it would not change his tone:" And nothing but the application of the second section by Gen. Jackson, will change the tone of some of these fiery bloods.

Newbern Spectator.

Defalcation.—The public have long been apprised of the removal of Col. James Robertson from the office of collector of the port of Petersburg and that we gave it as our opinion, that he owed his removal to his extreme political violence. We now learn with regret, that Col. R. is a defaulter to a considerable amount, process having been served upon him, sometime last week, at the suit of the U. States, for about twenty five thousand dollars. We forbear commenting on this unpleasant subject.

Pet. Old Dominion.

The following communication to the National Gazette deserves notice, from the excellence of the advice it contains. No Minister of the gospel, can maintain that purity and eminence of character which is requisite to advance the cause he advocates, and at the same time throw himself into the arena as a political partizan.

"*Methodist Ministers and Politics.*—Allow me to give circulation, through the National Gazette, to a very wise and salutary suggestion, which should be regarded as advice to Ministers of all denominations. It is this—*Let them not be at all connected with, or concerned in the politics of the country.* This little note was occasioned by the advice of the Rev. Bishop Hedding, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to the Philadelphia Annual Conference, now in session in this city. One of its members (which is a very rare case,) had taken some interest and manifested some warmth, in a recent national election, and thereby got into some difficulty. When his case came up before the Conference; at the close of it the Bishop said to the Conference—"I advise you, brethren, never to be concerned in any way in the politics of the country: you have other and better work to do, which will require all your time and talents. Besides it will bring you into difficulty, lower your character as ministers, and lessen your influence. I never knew it to result in any other way, and I have known many cases."

Above the market.—A countrymen, driving down towards Fulton Market the other day, with a load of turkeys, was accosted by a citizen with—"Halloo, Mister, what do you ask for turkeys?" "A dollar a piece, sir." "A dollar a piece! You're rather above the market." "I know it," said Barleycorn, drawing up the reins and cracking his whip, "but I shall soon be *down* there—ge up Dobbin!"—*N. Y. Paper.*

Curious Names of the 17th Century.—The eccentric manner of giving names to children during the times of the civil wars in England, when the commonwealth party seemed to desire to exhibit their piety in every thing, is truly remarkable. In the *Little Parliament*, one of the most active members was Mr. Barebones. Of this family, there were three brothers, each of whom had a sentence for his name, viz: 'Praise-God Barebone;' 'Christ came into the world to save Barebone;' and 'If Christ-had-not-died, thou-hadst-been damned Barebone." Another: 'Through-much-tribulation to-enter-into-the-kingdom-of-heaven Clapp.' It was said the genealogy of our Saviour might be learnt from the names in Cromwell's regiments, and that the muster-master used no other list than the first chapter of Matthew. A jury was returned in the county of Sussex of the following names:—Accepted Trevor; Redeemed Compton; Faint-not Hewit; Make-peace Heaton; God-reward Smart; Stand-fast on-high Stringer; Earth Adams; Called Lower; Kill-sin Pimple; Return Spellman; Be-faithful Joyner; Fly-debate Robert; Fight-the-good-fight-of-faith White; More-fruit Fowler; Hope-for Bending; Graceful Harding; Weep not Billings; Meek Brewer.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 13, 1830.

The Fayetteville Academy.—This Institution is now in full and successful operation under the superintendence of Mr. Ransom, whose advertisement has appeared in the Observer for the last three weeks. For a further developement of the new character which it has assumed, (and which we trust will be permanently advantageous,) the reader is referred to another communication of the Superintendent, in this day's paper.

Mr. Tripp, the late Principal, continues in the Academy as an Assistant.

We take pleasure in publishing the following resolutions of the Grand Jury of the Superior Court of this County now in session. They speak a language not to be misunderstood, and are enforced, much to the credit of the members of that respectable body, by their example; for we learn that this is the first Grand Jury that ever met in Cumberland County, in which no ardent spirits were allowed to be used.

RESOLUTIONS

of the Grand Jury of the Superior Court of Law, for the County of Cumberland, Spring Term, 1830.

Resolve 1st. That this Grand Jury do approve of the exertions now making by Temperance Societies and benevolent individuals, for the suppression of the dreadful vice of intemperance.

Resolve 2d. That this Grand Jury recommend to the citizens of Cumberland County to discountenance in some way, the intemperate use of ardent spirits.

Resolve 3d. That this Grand Jury recommend to the Candidates (for the office of Representatives of the people in the General Assembly, and all other candidates for places of profit or trust) that they refrain from the demoralizing practice of treating with intoxicating liquors.

Resolve 4th. That this Grand Jury recommend to the citizens of Cumberland County, that they discountenance in some way, the demoralizing practice of treating with intoxicating liquors in popular elections.

Resolve 5th. That this Grand Jury view with pleasure the growing interest of Sunday Schools in our country, and recommend to the good citizens of Cumberland County, that they aid and encourage, the *Sunday School System*, in every way that they can.

CHAS. McALLESTER, *Foreman.*

JAMES WILLIAMS, *Clerk.*

The following presentment of the same body has also been communicated for publication.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY,

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1830.

The Grand Jury for the County of Cumberland, taking into consideration the bad condition in which the Bridge across Lock's Creek, on the road leading east from the Clarendon Bridge, is usually kept—And whereas the said Bridge, and the road running from the same, to the road leading east from Dickson's Ferry, were made by the Clarendon Bridge Company, and has not been by any act of the Legislature, or by any order or decree of the County Court of said County, recognized as a public road and Bridge—And whereas in consequence thereof, there is not any means whereby to compel the Bridge Company aforesaid, to keep the said Bridge and road in good order and repair—And whereas the County of Cumberland is not chargeable therewith—And whereas it is necessary for the convenience and benefit of the citizens of said county and for the State generally, that said bridge and road should be kept in good order at all times, &c.—The Grand Jurors aforesaid, therefore respectfully recommend, that the County Court of said County shall accept and establish the said bridge across Lock's Creek, and the said road, or the road formerly laid off by a Jury, as a public road and bridge.

Signed by order of the Grand Jury.

CHAS. McALLESTER, *Foreman.*

JAMES WILLIAMS, *Clerk.*

Cape Fear Bank.—The following statement, prepared by the Committee appointed to fix the value of Stock, was intended to accompany the notice of the late meeting of Stockholders of the Cape Fear Bank, published in the Observer of the 22d ult. It will probably give those interested a better idea of the real situation of the Bank, than can be otherwise obtained. It must be borne in mind, first, that it is founded on the last semi-annual Report to the Treasurer of the State, of December last, (since which, however, no material change has occurred,) and second, that all the *bad* and *doubtful* debts are considered as lost, none but the good debts being included in the assets of the Bank.

State of the Bank of Cape Fear, in reference to the value of Stock, 14th April, 1830.

DR.		
Capital Stock due,		$708,400
Notes of this Bank in circulation, deducting $50,000 as lost,		129,132
Deposites,		50,165
Dividends unpaid,		8,671
Amount due to Banks,		130,380
		1,026,748
CR.		
United States Notes and Specie,	$77,709	
Northern Funds,	75,842	
Certificates bearing interest,	43,100	
Due by Banks in N. Carolina,	3,559	
Notes of other Banks on hand,	11,030	
Real Estate,	21,009	
Good Debt,	681,605	
	913,845	
By loss,	112,903	
	$1,026,748	

We were informed a few days ago, of a circumstance of recent occurrence, that goes as far as any thing that we recollect, to show the difference between enterprize and inactivity on the subject of Internal Improvements—between opening rivers, canals, &c.. and leaving things in the state in which nature has placed them. We hope that as the circumstance has a bearing upon the prosperity of this town, it may not pass altogether unheeded by those interested. It is this: A commission merchant of Weldon, N. C., (a small town at the head of steam boat navigation on the Roanoke,) stated to us a few days ago, that a gentleman of Davidson county, in this State, who had been in the habit of wagoning his cotton to this town, (the natural market for that section of country,) had lately sent a considerable lot down the Roanoke, to Weldon, to be thence transported to Norfolk, stating to his agent in Weldon, that there was a probability of 1500 or 2000 bales taking the same direction from that county during the next season. Fayetteville is about 100 miles, Norfolk at least 500, (by the route taken by this cotton) from Davidson county. The inquiry is naturally suggested, why should the planter seek a market out of his own State, at a distance of 500 miles, while he has one so much nearer home? The answer is plain. The Roanoke has been opened for batteaux navigation to a very high point, while the Dismal Swamp Canal at the other extremity, completes an uninterrupted water communication from Norfolk almost to Davidson county. Looking at this river and canal on the one hand, and at the rail road already commenced in South Carolina, we cannot but apprehend that the day is not distant when all the trade now enjoyed by this town, from North, South and West of Davidson county, will be entirely lost to us; drawn to our neighbouring States by *their* improvements, and driven from us by *our* inertness. There is yet time to save ourselves. Shall we improve or neglect it?

CONGRESS.

No period has yet been fixed for the adjournment of Congress; but it is supposed that the 1st of June will finally be agreed upon.

In the Senate, on the 30th ult., the bill to reorganize the establishment of the Attorney General, and to erect it into an Executive Department, was laid on the table, 29 votes to 17. Several private bills were passed, and some time spent on Executive Business.

May 3.—Due order was taken for constituting the Senate, a Court of Impeachment, with a view to receiving the charges against Judge Peck, which the House of Representatives has given notice of its intention to exhibit. Some time was spent upon Mr. Benton's Land Graduation Bill, which was afterwards laid on the table, on his motion. The bill prescribing the mode of commencing, prosecuting, and deciding controversies between States, was then again taken up, and Mr. Robbins having concluded his argument in favor of it, the Senate adjourned.

May 4.—The Senate was organized into a Court of Impeachment, for the trial of Judge Peck, when the Managers appointed by the House appeared and read the articles of impeachment, after which a summons was directed to be issued to Judge Peck to appear on the 11th inst., and answer to the articles of impeachment. The Court then adjourned to that day; and the Senate proceeded to its ordinary business.

The rest of the day was spent upon the bill to re-organize the Navy.

May 5.—Nothing of importance occurred except the passage of Mr. Benton's celebrated Graduation Bill, by a vote of 24 to 22.

May 6.—Mr. Dickerson, from the Select Committee on the President's Message at the commencement of the Session, reported a bill to provide for the distribution of a part of the revenues of the United States among the several States.

The Senate spent an hour in Executive Business.

May 7.—Considerable debate arose on the bill to re-organize the Navy; the point discussed being whether it was expedient to create the office of Admiral.

In the House of Representatives on the 1st inst. the only interesting proceedings were in relation to Judge Peck, the articles of impeachment against whom were agreed to, and the following members appointed managers of the impeachment, viz.

JAMES BUCHANAN, of Pennsylvania.
HENRY R. STORRS, of New York.
GEORGE M'DUFFIE, of South Carolina.
AMBROSE SPENCER, of New York.
CHARLES WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky.

May 3.—After petitions and reports had been presented, the Tennessee Land Bill was discussed, and finally rejected, by a majority of 21 votes. The House then went into Committee of the Whole, and, after an unsuccessful motion by Mr. Bell to take up the Indian bill, (which was negatived by a majority of 15 votes) the committee resumed the consideration of the bill to alter the tariff laws. Mr. Blair, of S. C. spoke in support of Mr. McDuffie's amendment: and Mr. Davis, of Mass. having obtained the floor, the Committee rose.

May 4.—Mr. Wickliffe, from the Select Committee, to which the subject had been referred, reported a bill to amend the several acts authorizing the registering and granting of licenses to Steamboats, and to provide for the better security of the lives of passengers on board of vessels, propelled in whole or in part by steam. Twice read and committed.

Mr. Wickliffe, from the same Committee, reported the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to collect, and communicate to this House at the next Session, such facts (and report his views on the same,) as in his opinion may be useful and important to Congress, in enacting regulations for the navigation of steam boats, or steam vessels, with a view to guard against the dangers arising from the bursting of their boilers.

Which motion was unanimously agreed to.

The House went again into Committee of the whole, Mr. Polk in the chair, and resumed the tariff subject.

Mr. Davis, of Massachusetts, spoke an hour and a half in continuation, and conclusion of the remarks which he commenced yesterday, in support of the protecting system, and in reply to Mr. McDuffie.

Mr. Crawford, of Pennsylvania, followed on the same side, and spoke about an hour, when he suspended his remarks.

May 5.—The Tariff bill having again come up, Mr. Crawford concluded his speech, and was followed by Mr. Barnwell, of S. C., in strenuous opposition to the Tariff. Mr. Gorham of Mass. succeeded, on the other side.

May 6.—On motion of Mr. Deberry, the Committee on Post Office and Post Roads were instructed to inquire into the expediency of extending the mail route from Greensboro' to Lawrenceville, in North Carolina, to Wadesborough, so as to intersect at that place the stage route from Cheraw to Salisbury.

May 7.—The House took up the bill to amend an act in addition to the several acts imposing duties on imports.

Mr. Young of Connecticut, addressed the Committee an hour in opposition to the amendment offered by Mr. McDuffie.

Mr. Cambreleng followed, in a speech of the same length, in an examination of the bill, to show that it was inadequate to the object proposed; also, in reply to some of the views expressed by Mr. McDuffie on the one hand, and Mr. Davis on the other.

Mr. Bates, of Mass. spoke a short time in reply to some of the remarks of Mr. Cambreleng.

Mr. Everett, of Mass., next rose, and addressed the Committee more than an hour, in reply to Mr. McDuffie and Mr. Cambreleng, and in a general argument on the subject of debate. At 4 o'clock he gave way, for a motion for the Committee to rise, which prevailed; and the House adjourned.

Judge Peck.—As the House of Representives have voted to impeach this officer of high misdemeanors in office, the reader may not be incurious to learn the nature of his offences. They are thus stated by a Washington correspondent of an Eastern paper:

"The report of the Judiciary Committee in the case of Judge Peck, was resumed to-day.—The case is this, Mr. Lawless, the petitioner, was imprisoned by Judge Peck and suspended from the exercise of his profession, as an attorney, for 18 months, because he published in a Missouri Newspaper, some strictures on an opinion delivered by Judge Peck, in an important trial on the subject of land titles. Although the case had been decided by the Judge, and could not be affected by the strictures, and the contempt which the Judge decided it to be, could be only one of those constructive contempts which could be punished merely by suit, as a common libel, if exceptionable, in a legal view, at all, would be, yet he decided it to be one of those cases of contempt, which called for the severe penalty which he, without trial inflicted. The Judiciary committee are unanimous in recommending an impeachment of Judge Peck (who has been an anxious witness of the proceedings, from day to day, in the lobby, or in the gallery;) and it is very evident that the sense of the House is against the Judge."

We learn with regret, from the Philadelphia papers, that Mr. Hemphill, a Representative in Congress from that city, declines a re-election. His estimable qualities and his zeal in the good cause of National Improvement, will cause him to be seriously missed in the House.—*Nat. Int.*

We do not know when we have been better pleased, than with an incidental remark which fell from our Representative, Mr. Barringer, a few days since in the House of Representatives. The House was discussing the Tennessee Land Bill, in the course of which Mr. *Crockett* took occasion to animadvert on the conduct of North Carolina, and its University, in relation to the land titles of the University. Mr. *Carson* and Mr. *Barringer* successively, denied and replied to the statements of Mr. C. touching the conduct of our State, and explained and defended it against his imputations. In the course of the debate, something being said respecting the tardiness of North Carolina in coming into the Union, Mr. Barringer took occasion to say that, though that State was one of the last to come into the Union, *she would be the last to go out of it!*

We are glad to see Mr. B. knows the sentiments of the State, and does not hesitate to express them.—*Ral. Reg.*

We perceive, that the Rev. *Leonidas Polk* of this City, has been unanimously appointed by the Vestry of the Monumental Church, in Richmond, Assistant Minister to Bishop Moore.—*Ral. Reg.*

A society of ladies in Fayetteville, have established a School of Industry, in which young and destitute females, who would otherwise grow up in ignorance, laziness and vice, are instructed in the useful branches of learning, and such habits inculcated and principles instilled, as will render them valuable and respectable members of society. Societies like this are calculated to be eminently useful; and we hope they will be multiplied wherever circumstances may render it desirable. Among all the societies of the day, few surpass this in real usefulness; many fall far below it; and the ladies of Fayetteville deserve great praise for thus endeavoring to turn a portion of the stream of public charity into this new and important channel.—*Catawba Journal.*

Among the extraordinary arrivals at New-York on Monday was the *living skeleton*—and certainly an extraordinary sight he is. From a man of ordinary size and appearance, he is by some unaccountable cause, wasted away to an absolute skeleton, weighing, as he says himself, about 60 pounds. His appetite and health are good, all his functions perfect, and yet he is literally an animated skeleton. Physiologists will have in this being a singular case for their investigations. He will, we take it for granted, exhibit himself in this city.

N. Y. American.

Original Anecdote.—Some years since, when Elbridge Gerry of Massachusetts, was Vice President, and Timothy Pickering was a Senator from the same State, (between whom there existed the utmost friendship, but were opposed to each other in political matters, the one being a democrat and the other a federalist,) and who thought it the most convenient to go by sea, to the seat of the general government, Gerry being then unhealthy—while walking the deck of the vessel arm in arm, Pickering, very politely tendered him his cloak, and at the same time spread it over his shoulders. Gerry observed, now I surely cannot err, for the mantle of Timothy covereth me. Pickering replied, "add that of *charity* also, for it *now* covereth a multitude of sins!"—*Pittsburg Statesman.*

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

Charleston, May 8.

From Liverpool.—The ship Superior, Capt. Thompson, arrived at this port yesterday, sailed from Liverpool early on the morning of the 2d April. She brought no papers and but very few letters. We have been favored by a commercial friend with the following extract of a letter, dated

"*Liverpool, April* 1.

"We can feel no distrust in the future course of our market, and we will await the return of a general demand before we make sales. With so small a stock as we now hold, and with so large a consumption, and so good a vent for our manufactures, we think prices cannot decline, but that they may advance. Indeed, during the last two days our market has shewn more life. Previously, and since the 26th ult. the demand had been very limited, and Uplands had partially declined, but yesterday the sales were 4000 bags, including a cargo of 1500 Uplands at 6 7-8; to day there are 3000 bags sold, and the market is firm, and about as high as it has yet been."

Liverpool, April 1.

The import during the past month has been 85,942 bags; exclusive of 1000 bales East India received coastwise from London, against 26,676 in March '29. The total import of the first three months in the present year, has been greater than that of the corresponding period in 1829 by 25,828 bags. From the United States there has been an increase of 23,672 bags, and from the Brazils of 2935 bags.

The demand for cotton during nearly the whole of March, with the exception of the last two or three days, has been general and extensive: and during the same period prices have been gradually and steadily advancing. The trade have been influenced by the comparatively limited stock held in the ports, and by the great extent of the home consumption of cotton, to secure a present supply; and they have purchased very freely. The total sales of the month have been 91,000 bags. During the month Sea Islands have advanced about 1d. per lb; other descriptions of American 3-8d a ½d per lb.; Brazils generally 3-8d per lb., Egyptian ½d and Surat ¼d.

Invisible Ink for secret Correspondence.—Dissolve muriate of ammon in water, and write; the writing will be invisible. When you would have the writing appear, heat the paper by the fire and the writing will become black.

Mrs. Royall.—We have not heard for a long time from Mrs. Royall. What is the reason? We hope she does not mean to forget us. In a Georgia paper we find the following:—

We understand Mrs. Royall expresses herself as highly pleased with her Southern Tour, particularly since she has been in this State. She was treated with marked attention in Savannah, Augusta and Milledgeville; and is charmed with the people and town of Macon. She calls it the very Pink of the South; and the Rosebud of all little cities.

Communications.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

It is no uncommon thing in these days of benevolent enterprize to see the Ladies taking the lead in charitable efforts. A striking illustration of this truth occurred recently in our town. The pecuniary concerns of the Presbyterian Church being in an embarrassed state, and the building somewhat delapidated, the Ladies of that congregation resolved in their strength and influence to afford some relief. Accordingly, in January, they formed a Working Society, and by great industry, with a steady perseverance, and in the exercise of their wonted ingenuity, they wrought a great variety of articles for sale; and to dispose of them at once and to the best advantage, they held a Fair in the long and spacious room of the Lodge on the evenings of Wednesday and Thursday last. The room, not unlike a close arcade, was handsomely illuminated and elegantly decorated with evergreens and fragrant flowers. Twelve tables were arranged at suitable distances from each other. These tables were covered with a splendid display of art and taste, and were attended by the facinating smiles and irresistible entreaties of the *fair salesmen*. Cold collations in great variety, with a tempting profusion of strawberries and cream, were also furnished. The room was crowded with spectators and purchasers: and a more busy scene, enlivened by innocent wit and chastened by a flow of good humour, has seldom been witnessed on any occasion. The Fair was dismissed between 10 and 11 o'clock, and the company retired much gratified; leaving the Ladies in the receipt of *two hundred and eighty-seven dollars*—the product of their scissors and needles. Look at this ye husbands and bachelors, and be admonished.

Fayetteville, 8th May, 1830.

Mr. Hale: It is a good maxim "take time by the forelock." Will you be good enough to republish the Resolution of the Methodist Quarterly Conference which appeared in your *Observer* of the 16th July last? This resolution being a standing one, I think it is proper that both the Church and Candidates should be reminded of its existence.

A PATRON.

Extract from the Minutes of the Proceedings of the Second Quarterly Meeting Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in Fayetteville, held on Monday, July 13, 1829.

Whereas we have viewed with deep regret, the demoralizing effects of sending men to Congress or the State Legislature, who are either intemperate men, or who treat, or employ others to do so, for electioneering purposes; we as a body

Resolve, That *we will not* vote for men whom we know to be of this description, and request the Preachers to recommend the private members of the Church to follow our example.

A true copy,

CHARLES BETTS, *Pres't.*

BEVERLY ROSE, *Secretary.*

MARRIED,

In Petersburg, by the Rev. Andrew Syme, the Rev. WM. G. H. JONES, Rector of St. John's Church in this town, to Miss FRANCES C. ALLISON.

In Raleigh, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. George W. Freeman, the Rev. LEONIDAS POLK to Miss FRANCES A. DEVEREUX, only daughter of John Devereux, Esq.

In Greensborough, WILLIAM SWAIM, Esq., Editor of the Greensborough Patriot, to Miss ABIGAIL SHERLY, late of Norfolk.

In Chatham County, on Thursday evening the 29th ult., at the residence of Aaron Headen, Esquire, Mr. DREWRY PEEBLES of Rowan, to Miss ELIZABETH HEADEN, of the former county.

DIED,

In this county on Friday last, the Rev'd JAMES VANN, Local Preacher of the Methodist Church.

In Montgomery County, on the 13th ultimo, Mr. LEONARD CRANFORD, between 80 and 90 years of age; also, on the 4th ult. Mr. ROBERT MOSS, in the 57th year of his age.

In Philadelphia, on the 2d inst. MARY B. wife of William Tams, formerly merchant of this place, in the 26th year of her age.

BLANKS,

Of all kinds, neatly printed, are kept constantly for sale at this office.

Another Steam Boat Explosion.—The Nashville Republican of the 27th ult., states that on the 22d, as the Tally-Ho was proceeding down the river near Dover, one of her boilers bursted, killing a sailor and a negro, and so terribly scalding the engineer, Mr. Sturdevant, that he died a few hours afterwards. The accident appears to have been entirely caused by an original defect in a part of the boiler; and that no blame can attach to any manager.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED, up to May 5, Brig Ospray from New London.

CLEARED, Brigs Damon, for New York, James Lawrence for Charleston, Empress for Guadaloupe, Asaph for Marigolante. Schrs. Hussar for Charleston, Betsey for New London, Entered Apprentice, for St. Augustine.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

Cotton, $8 75 a 9. Bagging, yard, 18 a 22. Bacon, 5½ a 7. Candles, mould, 14. Coffee 11 a 14. Corn, 50. Flour, $3¾ a 4½, —Iron 5 a 6. Flaxseed, 75 a 80. Lard, 6. Lead, 6½ a 7. Shot, per bag, $2 a 2¼. Lime, 2 a 2 50. Molasses, 26 a 28. Nails, cut, 7 wrought, 18 a 20. Oats, 28 a 30. Sugar, common 8½ a 9, prime 10 a 11. Salt, Liverpool 65 a 70. Steel, American, 8 a 9. Tobacco, leaf, $2 a 4. Ap. Brandy 30 a 35. Whiskey, 24 a 26. Wheat, 60a 65. Beeswax, 20 cts.

U. S. Bank Notes par to ¼ pr cent. prem, Checks on the North ½ per cent. premium.

Fayetteville Literary, Scientific and Military Academy.

IN order to lay before the public a plan, embracing the general features of the system af education adopted in the Fayetteville Academy, and correct erroneous impressions, the following summary is respectfully submitted.

The first object of the plan here adopted, is to afford *thorough, practical* and *useful* instruction to youth of all ages—to develope and strengthen the mental powers, and prepare the mind for the reception of truth, by teaching it to reason and investigate. Every student will be allowed to pursue such studies as will best tend to promote the objects and pursuits he may have in view for after life. Another important object of the plan, is, to cultivate the *physical* as well as intellectual powers. *Experience*, the best test of utility, has abundantly proved the high importance of this principle: to insure its success, a regular and systematic course of exercise is rendered obligatory upon every student. This exercise will be military, which, while it affords an uniform, manly and healthful exercise, will not be allowed to encroach upon time, usually devoted to study and recitation. The practical Mathematics, also, will here receive particular attention; and such courses of instruction adopted as will fit young men to enter upon the active scientific duties, for which the various works of internal improvement already commenced in our country open so vast a field. With a view to suit the institution to the wants of the community, students will be received at an early age, and at such rates as will render the advantages of the Academy attainable by all classes. It is believed that by thus combining elementary instruction with higher studies, better instruction will be secured, while at the same time, the young student becomes prepared for the studies and duties of the classes more advanced. The students will be divided into three departments, Primary, Junior and Senior, according to the studies they pursue. Parents or Guardians can furnish board and all other necessary articles themselves, paying only for tuition, or have their sons or wards furnished by the Superintendent. The institution is now open for the admission of students, and we feel assured that the plan here adopted is well calculated to meet the wants and necessities of our community, and affords superior advantages to students from the country around, as tuition, and all necessary articles, are here furnished at as little, if not at *less* expense, than at institutions generally, affording the same advantages.

Applications for admission may be made to T. B. Ransom, Superintendent, and reference to either of the following gentlemen.

Council of Advice. { Hon. H. POTTER. Hon. J. D. TOOMER. L. D. HENRY, Esq. J. D. ECCLES, Esq. Dr. B. ROBINSON.

NOTE.

Rates of Tuition per Academic Year, including Military instruction, will be as follows:

1st Class, in primary department, including Reading, Writing and elements of Arithmetic, $16 per annum.

2d do. Including Arithmetic, English Grammar Geography and Composition $20.

Junior Department, including Latin, Greek, Rhetoric, Algebra, Geometry, Logarithms, Composition and Declamation $36.

Senior Department, including Trigonometry, Conic sections, Surveying, Topography, Civil Engineering, Differential and Integral Calculus, Logic, Natural and Moral Philosophy, Chemistry, Mineralogy, Geology, Botany, Lectures on various subjects and the practical Mathematics generally $46.

To Students from abroad, Tuition, including board and room rent will be for the Primary, Junior and Senior Departments respectively $130, 140 and 150 per annum.

Fayetteville, May 12.

Writing Academy.

D. EASTON has just commenced giving instructions in Penmanship, at the Town Hall. He teaches the swift mercantile hand, and the small epistolary hand, *without ruling;* and also the making of *pens*. If requested, he can instruct in the Italian hand; and others. Specimens of improvement, made by his scholars in various towns and cities of the U. States, and other testimonials of his character and qualifications, may be seen at the LA FAYETTE HOTEL, or at his Academy. The principles, on which he teaches, are simple, and therefore the easier acquired and retained. Those who wish lessons are respectfully invited to apply soon. Gentlemen attend at about five o'clock in the evening.

A class of ladies can be instructed at their Academies, or at their dwellings, if preferred, provided six or seven would assemble at one place.

May 12th, 1830.

ODD AND EVEN

DRAWS AGAIN IN BALTIMORE,

On Wednesday, 26th of May.

Maryland State Lottery,

NO. 5, FOR 1830.

HIGHEST PRIZE.

Ten Thousand Dollars.

Besides which there are the usual number of minor denominations, and *no prize lower than Five Dollars.*

Only 9,000 Tickets in the Scheme.—More Prizes than Blanks!—the whole payable in CASH, which as usual, can be had the moment they are drawn.

Whole Tickets $5, | *Quarters,* $1 25
Halves, 2 50 | *Eighths,* 62 *cts,*

☞ Orders, either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prizes, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application.—*Direct to*

J. I. COHEN, Jr. & BROTHERS,—*Baltimore.*

Baltimore, April 28, 1830. 65 3t.

POETRY.

From the Bijou.

YOUTH AND AGE.—By Coleridge.

'Youth, a breeze mid blossoms straying,
Where Hope clings feeding like a bee,
'Both were mine! Life went a Maying,
With Nature, Hope, and Poesy!

When I was young—

When I was young! Ah! woful when!
Ah! for the change 'twixt now and then!
This house of clay not made with hands,
This body that does me grievous wrong,
O'er hill and dale and sounding sands,
How lightly then it flashed along!
Like those trim boats unknown of yore,
On winding lakes and rivers wide,
That ask no aid of sail or oar,
That fear no spite of wind or tide!
Nought cared this body for wind or weather,
When youth and I lived in't together.

Flowers are lovely; Love is flower-like;
Friendship is a sheltering tree;
O the joys, that came down shower-like,
Of Beauty, Truth, and Liberty,
Ere I was old—
Ere I was old! Ah! woful ere!
Which tells me youth's no longer here!
O youth, for years so many and sweet,
'Tis known that thou and I were one!
I'll think it but a false conceit,
It cannot be that thou art gone!
Thy vesper bell hath not yet toll'd,
And thou wert aye a masker bold.

What strange disguise hast thou put on,
To make believe that thou art gone?
I see these locks in silver slips,
This dragging gait, this altered size;—
But spring-tide blossoms on thy lips,
And tears take sun-shine from thine eyes!
Life is but a thought, so think I will,
That Youth and I are house-mates still.

To Rent.

Will be rented, on Friday the 14th day of May next, by Public Auction, at the Town-house in Fayetteville, that commodious Dwelling *HOUSE* in the Grove on Dick street, belonging to the Estate of Duncan McLeran, deceased, at present occupied by Messrs. Horton & Hutton.

W. F. STRANGE.

April 27. 73-3w.

A New Supply.

THE Subscriber has just returned from New-York with a splendid assortment of *Seasonable, Fancy*

Dry Goods, GROCERIES, &c.

which he will sell cheap for cash or country produce, at his Store, South East corner of Market Square.

SAMUEL FERGUSON.

Fayetteville, April 29. 73-

Sale Postponed.

THE sale of one half of all the *FAYETTEVILLE WATER WORKS*, and the *DWELLING HOUSE* and *LOT* recently occupied by Mr. Hugh McLaurin, which was to have taken place to day is postponed until Tuesday the 25th day of May next.

HENRY W. AYER, *Trustee.*

April 20, 1830. 73 ts.

80,000 Lbs. choice *BACON*, for sale for cash or on time.

JOHN M. DOBBIN.

April 29, 1830. 73-f

Sheriff's Sale for Taxes.

WILL be sold on Monday, the 7th day of June next, at the Court House in Fayetteville, the following *LANDS*, or so much thereof as will satisfy the Taxes due thereon for the year 1827 and 1828, besides the costs of advertising; listed as the property of Thomas Davis:—

970 acres on Rockfish and Jumping Gully.
100 Falls of Rockfish
3,000 Big and Little Rockfish.
180 Rockfish Mills. Taxes $31,75.

JOHN BLACK, *Sheriff.*
By D. GILLIS, *D. S.*

April 29, 1830. 73-ts

Money Lost.

ON Friday last, the Subscriber, while travelling in the stage from Raleigh to Fayetteville, lost a packet of money and papers, the precise sum not known, but believed to be between two and three hundred dollars, consisting of Treasury Notes, several one dollar Newbern Bills, two dollar State Bank bills, several five and ten dollar State Bank bills, and five and ten dollar bills on South Carolina Banks; 4 or 5 ten dollar bills on the United States Bank, one distinctly recollected to be signed by John Haskett, and one by Jones. Also, a five dollar Cheraw bill, folded in a paper, and endorsed D. Mask, to whom it belongs. There was also a Justice's Judgment for $90, in favor of Stackburgher's Executors against Mr. Legrand of Anson, with credits thereon.

The whole was folded in a sheet of blank paper, and snugly tied up. A liberal reward will be paid to the person finding the same, and delivering it to the Editors of the Register, Raleigh, the Editor of the Observer, Fayetteville, or to the Subscriber.

GEO. C. MENDENHALL.

Jan. 13. Guilford county, N. C.

JOHN LIPPITT,

Commission Agent, Fayetteville N. C.

HAS taken the Store on Green street, formerly occupied by Hugh McLaurin, Esq., and offers his services for the sale and purchase of produce.—Particular attention paid to receiving and forwarding Goods, on reasonable terms.

March 10, 1830. 66tf.

JOHN LIPPITT,

COMMISSION AGENT,

HAS just received on consignment, and will sell low for cash or barter,

Hhds. Molasses, (superior)
Bbls. brown and loaf Sugar,
Bags Coffee and Pepper,
Do. Filberts and Almonds,
Boxes Chocolate, Soap and Muscatel Raisins,
Gunpowder, Young Hyson and Hyson Teas, in 6 and 7 lb. boxes,
Kegs cut Nails.
¼ qr. casks Malaga Wine,
Cheese, Shot, (assorted)
Casks fresh Rice,
Mackarel, No. 3.

March 10, 1830. 66tf.

Just received and for sale,

10 Barrels Tanner's OIL,
50 kegs White Lead in oil, and
Genuine Port Wine, in boxes of one doz. each.

JOHN HUSKE.

December 3. tf.

For Sale.

13,000 Lbs. Bacon.
4,500 Bushels Salt,
100 Sides Sole leather, by

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

April 14, 1830.

New Cheap Fancy DRY GOODS STORE.

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

Henry L. Jones,

HAS just received by the last arrivals from New York & Philadelphia, a Large and Elegant supply of FASHIONABLE *SUMMER GOODS*, comprising a very extensive assortment of *English, French, Italian, Swiss, German, India, and American Dry Goods*, selected with the utmost care from the latest Importations for the Spring of 1829, and which he offers to WHOLESALE and RETAIL PURCHASERS, as LOW as any Goods of the SAME QUALITY can be bought in this market. Among his assortment will be found all that is new and fashionable, comprising in part the following:

EXTRA super blue and black Saxony Cloths,
Ditto Olive, drab, Oxford mixt and steel gray ditto.
Handsome silver gray and drab cassimere,
Fine dark and steel mixt sattinetts
2 cases low priced ditto, assorted colors,
A great variety of extra fine Valentia, Marseilles, and swansdown vesting. Black & fancy col'd Silk ditto
Rich, heavy, plain and cut silk velvet vestings
A large & BEAUTIFUL SELECTION of FANCY CALICOES, of EVERY DESCRIPTION, and UNUSUALLY CHEAP.
Green, white & red flannels, fine and low priced
Fine gauze & Welsh ditto, assorted
Scarlet and colored cloth shawls
Blue and dark colored heavy camlets
Tartan and Caroline plaids, handsome patterns,
Superior blue Circassians, for Ladies cloaks,
2 cases 7-8 & 4-4 Irish Linens, whole & demi pieces
7-4 8-4 9-4 and 10-4 table diaper
5-4 & 6-4 super Irish Sheeting. Russia & Scotch do.
3-4 7-8 & 4-4 brown and bleached duck
1 case really fine bird-eye Diaper. 1 do. Russia do.
1 case super 6-4 cambric dimity
1 do do low priced furniture ditto
2 cases super plain & fig'd blk bombazetts
1 case super colored circassians, for children
2 cases low priced Leghorn bonnets. 1 do extra fine.
4-4 5-4 and 6-4 fine and low priced jaconet muslins
4-4 5-4 and 6-4 corded and checked do.
1 case fine and low priced cambric do.
Plain and figd mull and medium do.
72 ps. super figd Swiss do. some very richly worked
A good assortment of plain Swiss do.
Rich tambored and needle worked book muslins,
Ditto fine and low priced
5 bales heavy 3¼ 4 4½ and 5 point blankets
1 do. 7-4 8-4 9-4 10-4 11-4 12-4 13-4 sup Rose ditto
1 bale super German Oznaburgs, good quality
1 bale 4-4 super porter sheetings
Padding, buckram, and sail duck.

Domestic Goods.

A large assortm't 3-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 brown sheetings and shirtings [shirtings.
-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 bleached Washington & sea island
3-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 super indigo apron checks,
3 bale low priced bed ticking. 1 do. super. quality
A great variety of Brazilian and ornamented tuck & side combs, of every description
Large tortoise shell tuck and side combs, assorted,
Misses long neck do.

Silk Goods.

Rich embroidered Gros de Naples.
Extra heavy black Italian Lustrings
Jet and blue black Gros de Naples
A great variety of fancy colored ditto
Sup blk satin Levantine. Figd & plain Gros de Indies
Splendid fancy col'd Ismyrines a new and beautiful article. Heavy blck sinchews and sarsnetts.
A great variety of fancy col'd Palmerines, very cheap
Plain and striped Foulards and cote paleys
1 case assortd super blk bombazines, some really fine
Straw, blue, Pink, & white Florences
3-4 & 5-4 black Italian mode
Black Italian crape and crape leisse
Pink, white, green, and straw colored do.
Rich heavy white and straw colored satins
Real Mandarin crape robes, very rich and heavy
Do. French & India ditto. Canton & Nankin crapes
Crape de Lyons, and Italianet Netts,
Black worsted bareges and gauzes [ticle.
Rich embroidered belt ribon, a new & beautiful ar-
A great variety of painted & fancy col'd belt ribons
Tafata ribons, all widths and colors
A few sets rich bonnet ribons, superior to any ever offered by us. A great variety fancy low priced do.
105 pieces handsome cap ribons.
Black love do. all widths
Fancy barege scarfs and long shawls
Merino and Cashmere do. Rich barege & fancy do.
Embroidered crape and lithographic do.
Extra gros de Indies and gros de Berlin do.
Black love handkerchiefs, and Barcelona do.
Blk and fancy col'd Italian cravats, with and without borders,
Ladies English & French blk & white super silk hose
Do. do. silk gloves
Hoskins's mitts and kid gloves, of every description
Gentlemen's black and colored do.
Do. woodstock and Norway doe do.
Do. col'd and white dress castor do
Rich bobinet lace capes and palerines
Super Swiss and tamboured do
A great variety of English and French thread laces and insertion lace
Bobinet laces, all widths and patterns
4-4 5-4 & 6-4 fine bobinet lace and thread floss
Black & white bobinet lace veils, some very splendid
Linen cambric & linen cambric handkerchiefs, with and without col'd borders
Super bandana and foulard German & India hkfs. of superior quality, all colors

Cutlery, &c.

Rodgers' fine pen and pocket knives,
Large, heavy, and long dirk do.
Fine & low priced extra steel scissors
Breakfast & dinner knives & forks, some very super.
Extra fine razors, warranted genuine, in handsome morocco cases
Heming & Son's best sewing needles,
Bodkins, darning needles, &c. &c
Super plated candlesticks, snuffers & trays,
Brass and bed chamber do.
Gilt looking glasses, all sizes and newest patterns
Bed chamber do. with and without drawers
A variety of antique oil, Fancy soaps. Otto of roses
Real French Cologne, &c. &c [out clasps
Super fancy morocco pocket books, with and with-
Silver thimbles and pencil cases Bead reticules & purses. Ladies work baskets
Rich parasols and super large family Umbrellas
Super white velvet, and camel hair pencils
Ladies screw plate pincushions, and velvet do
A variety of rich jet necklaces, blk and fancy colors
Suspender, pearl, and cambric shirt buttons
Lewis & Tomes best gilt coat buttons
Ladies habit and fancy carved do. and vest do
Paste boards, wire, &c. &c

Fayetteville, N. C. May 6, 1830.

New Goods.

THE Subscriber informs the public that he is now receiving a large stock of

DRY GOODS,

Of every description, which he is prepared to sell by wholesale or retail, at very reduced prices

JOHN McARN.

April 15. 71tf.

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT the next Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church for the Diocese of North Carolina, will be held in St. James' Church, in the town of Wilmington, on the 20th day of May, 1830.

E. L. WINSLOW, *Sec'y.*

April 8. 70 4w.

☞ The Raleigh Register, Newbern Spectator, Western Carolinian and Oxford Examiner will please insert this notice four weeks.

Cheap New Goods.

THE Subscriber is now opening an elegant supply of *NEW SPRING and SUMMER GOODS*, which he offers at wholesale or retail, at the lowest market prices. He respectfully invites his friends and customers to call and examine his assortment, which consists in part of the following, viz.

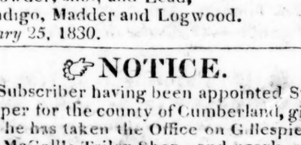
Super Cloths and Cassimeres of various colors,
Black lasting, circassian, prunell and white Jeans,
Do do super do brown and bleached Russia Drillings
Do do mixt Lasting and super French do. Linen and Drillings,
Fine and common yellow Nankeens, & sup. India do
A great variety of extra Valentia, Marseilles and fancy Vestings,
Plain and figured silk do., superior plain blk. velvet Vestings,
Super heavy, soft finished Irish Linens, very cheap.
Do. scarlet Bandannas and fancy silk Hkfs.
Rich figured Gros de Naples and plain do.
Plain and figured rich changeable do.
Black and col'd Gros de Indes and Palmerines,
Blk Italian Lutestrings, sarsnet and sattin Levantine,
Pink, green, white and straw col'd Florence,
Superior Gros de Nap Hks, Blond Gauze and worsted Larege do.
Figured and Plaid Gauze do. very superior.
Crape, Barege and fancy silk Scarfs.
4-4 5-4 bobinet, do Veils and Laces,
Ladies and Gentlemen's blk and white silk Gloves,
Do. do super H Skin and Beaver do.
Gentlemen's Linen do. brown and bleached.
Do. do. cotton and silk Hose blk and white,
Do. cotton and thread 1-2 Hose and brown bleached.
An assortment of ladies Mitts, embossed and rich changeable Belts fancy Ribbons, blk and col'd, narrow do. Watch Guards &c.
A great variety of worsted and silk Braids all colors, Queen's blk Braid and habit do.
Large Tortoise shell tuck and side Combs assorted.
Brazilian do. ornamented, and side Combs,
Superior Silk Umbrellas and Parasols, Cotton do.
A select assortment of Foulard and common Calicoes, very cheap.
Super French and Cambric Ginghams, Plaid and Stripe do.
Plain and figured Book and Swiss Muslins, Cambric do., and long Lawns.
Linen, Cambric, and do. Hkfs.
Bird's eye Diaper, Russia do. and Sheetings.
Gentlemen's super blk Italian Cravats and fancy do.
Do. Berkley and superior hair Cord do.
Webb's suspenders, worsted and silk do., very superior.
Brown and bleached cotton Shirtings and Sheetings,
Dowlas, Osnaburghs and Ticklenburghs,
One case Leghorn Bonnets very cheap.
Ladies and gentlemen's Shoes and Boots, fine and common, very cheap.
Gentlemen's white and black fur Hats, some very fine, Havana do.
An assortment of Hardware, Crockery and Glass Ware.

Groceries.

Loaf and lump Sugar, old Sherry and Teneriffe, Madeira and Port Wines, old Jamaica Rum,
Cogniac Brandy Porter and Cider in Bottles,
Fresh Lemons and Superior Raisins.

ARCH'D. CAMPBELL.

April 15th, 1830.



Leather and Shoe Store,

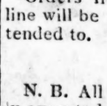
PERSON STREET,

THREE Doors East of Market Square.

I AM now opening a very extensive assortment of *BOOTS and SHOES*, embracing every variety of kind, and offer them by the case, dozen or retail, at prices *less than usual*, for *cash only*.

ALSO,

Sole and Upper Leather,
Skirting and Harness do.
Best Philadelphia Calf Skins,
Lining Skins and Bindings,
Best Cochineal Coach Linings,
Do blue and black do. do.
Black Mor. Skins and Hatter's Linings,
Brushes and Fancy Baskets,
Shoe Thread, Blacking, Trunks, &c. &c.



Also, HATS,

By the case or otherwise.

W. L. HAWLEY.

Fayetteville, October 15. 45tf.

P. S. The MANUFACTURING BUSINESS is carried on extensively, and every pains taken to please our customers. W. L. H.

W. Whitehead,

OFFERS FOR SALE

15 Hhds. good Sugar,
3 ditto. prime Coffee,
40 bags Coffee, some very low priced,
22 hhds Molasses,
70 kegs cut Nails,
50 casks best quality Stone Lime,
20 bbls Mackerel,
10 boxes window glass, 8 × 10.
8 bbls. green Copperas,
Alum and Liverpool Salt,
A good assortment of Castings,
Iron; American, and English,
Blistered & German Steel,
Cotton bagging and bale rope,
Powder, shot, and Lead,
Alum, Indigo, Madder and Logwood.

February 25, 1830.

☞NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been appointed Standard Keeper for the county of Cumberland, gives notice that he has taken the Office on Gillespie street, near D. McColl's Tailor Shop, and nearly opposite the State Bank, where he can at any time be found. The public are hereby notified, that all those using Weights and Measures should apply to him and have them examined according to law—all those failing to do so, will be dealt with as delinquents.

ANDERSON CURTIS.

Fayetteville, March 18, 1830. 67tf.

New Establishment.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform the public generally, that they have established a

Tin & Sheet Iron Ware Manufactory

On the south side of Hay street, one door below the Mansion Hotel, under the firm of NOTT & SUMNER, where they will keep constantly on hand, a large and general assortment of all articles connected with their line, of superior workmanship, and at prices to suit the exigency of the times.

Orders from the country for any article in their line will be thankfully received, and promptly attended to.

WILLIAM NOTT,
JOSEPH SUMNER.

N. B. All kinds of Job Work, and Repairing neatly executed at the shortest notice. N. & S.

Fayetteville, November 19. 50-6m

Port and Lisbon WINES.

WILLKINGS & CO. have just received for sale:

1 Pipe Port and
10 Qr. casks Lisbon } *WINES,*

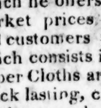
Superior quality, imported into Wilmington, direc from Lisbon, 15th Feb. 1830.

March 3.

Mansion Hotel,

HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE NORTH CAROLINA

HENRY A. PARDEE,



Respectfully announces that he has leased the above named Hotel, which is now open for the reception of Boarders and Travellers. This extensive Establishment has been recently much improved and well furnished. The public Rooms, Chambers and Parlors for private families, are airy and pleasantly arranged.—

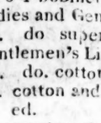
Rooms and other comforts are at all times ready for Stage Passengers and Families in private conveyance. His Table and Bar will be furnished with the best that can be procured. Good Stables, well stored with every thing necessary for the convenience and satisfaction of Travellers, with moderate charges.—As his whole attention will be exclusively devoted to the comfort of his customers, he flatters himself that a liberal public will aid him with their patronage.

Reading Room and Baths, warm or cold, attached to the Establishment.

April 8, 1830 70tf.

EXCHANGE,

NORFOLK, VA.



Situated on Main Street, the most spacious & beautiful in the whole Borough, and convenient to all the Steam Boats and Public Places, whether of pleasure or business. This extensive establishment has been enlarged and improved. The furniture is new and elegant, and the Parlours and Chambers are furnished in the first style. The House, under its present arrangement, is equal to any, and inferior to none in the United States. The Public Rooms, Chambers and Parlours for private families, are handsomely fitted up and well furnished.

A Reading Room, and a Letter Box for the Post Office, is also attached to this establishment.

STABLES and *CARRIAGE HOUSES* with every appendage necessary for the convenience of the gentleman and the traveller.

All the Stages

will start from this House, and a General Office will be kept on the premises, from whence the numerous stages for the North and South will start

The convenience, beauty and accommodation of this Establishment, and the premises are acknowledged to be superior to any in the place. The proprietor pledges himself that no exertion on his part shall be wanting to promote the comfort of Guests and Visiters. Thankful for past favours, which he received while at the North, the subscriber confidently hopes, by unremitting attention, to merit a continuance of public patronage.

D. SAINT,
Late Proprietor of Congress Hall, Philadelphia

Norfolk, March 16. 68 9w.

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10 Barrels Tanner's OIL,
Lamp Oil,
50 kegs fresh ground White Lead,
For sale by JOHN HUSKE

March 24, 1830. 68tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

SAMPSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1830.

Levina Hines
To } Petition for dower.
The Court

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Civil Croom, and her husband Charles Croom, defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this State, on motion it is *Ordered*, that publication be made in the *Carolina Observer*, for six weeks, giving notice to the said Civil and Charles Croom, to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county aforesaid, at the court house in Clinton, on the 3d Monday in May next, and plead answer, or demur, to the Petition, or the same to be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte.

Witness, Thomas I. Faison, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 3d Monday of February, 1830.

68 THOMAS I. FAISON, *Clerk.*

Notice.

THE Subscriber having purchased the Entire STOCK OF GOODS, of Messrs. Horton, Hutton, & Co. in this place, begs leave to inform his friends and their former customers, that he has now on hand a very general and extensive assortment of GROCERIES, which he will dispose of for Cash or Country Produce, on as good terms as can be procured in this market. His Stock will in part comprise the following articles, viz:

50 Hhds. Prime Sugars,
20 bbls. loaf and lump do.
165 bags prime green Coffee,
14 do Pepper and Spice,
140 kegs cut Nails,
25 do Brads,
25 hhds. prime retailing Molasses,
2 hhds. English Copperas,
1 hhd. Dutch Madder,
5 hhds. N. E. Rum,
1 hhd. old Jamaica Rum,
1 do. N. O. Rum,
3 pipes Cogniac brandy,
2 pipes old Holland Gin,
Sweet and dry Malaga, Teneriffe & Sherry, Madeira and Port, } *WINES,*
1 cask Epsom Salts,
1 do. Alum,
2 ceroons Sp. flt. Indigo,
20 bbls. Mackerel and Mullets,
20 boxes bar Soap, (Colgate's best,
30 do Windsor and variegated Soap,
5 casks Rice,
30 whole and half boxes Raisins,
40 casks fresh Thomastown Lime,
1000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
500 do Alum do.
10 tons Swedes Iron.

Paints and Dye Stuffs,
Train, Lamp, Linseed, & Sweet Oils,
Crockery and Hollow Ware,
Patent Medicines,
Scotch and Maccabau Snuff,
Bale Rope and Bagging,

Trace chains, weeding hoes, bar lead and shot, curry combs, bed cords, plough lines, twine, shovels, hair and wire sifters, bonnet boards, mustard, foolscap, letter and writing paper, tin plate, fur hats, smith's bellows, anvils and vices, with a great variety of other articles too tedious to enumerate.

A. TORRENCE.

N. B. All persons having demands against the firm of Horton, Hutton, & Co. are requested to present them to the subscriber, who will settle the same. A. TORRENCE.

Fayetteville, Feb. 25, 1830.

Piano Fortes.

2 Elegant *PIANO FORTES*, L. Ricket's make, for sale on liberal terms, by

WILLKINGS & CO.

July 28, 1829. 38tf.

Lafayette Hotel,

HAY STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. CAROLINA

RICH'D COCHRAN

HAS taken the above Stand recently occupied by Mr. Wm. Tracy, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage; the conducting of this Establishment is placed under the superintendance and controul of his

Father and Mother,

Who will endeavor to give general satisfaction. The Hotel is in a central situation, spacious and well furnished.

He deems it unnecessary to expatiate upon the various inducements which this House presents to Travellers, or to make a profession of extraordinary merit on the occasion.

For *BOARDERS* or *TRAVELLERS* who wish to be retired, there is a House detached from the Hotel, not far from the seat of business and contiguous to the Court House, which affords comfortable and pleasant Lodging Rooms.

A *BATHING HOUSE* is attached to the premises, where a Cold or Warm Bath will be furnished at short notice.

July 31. 82-tf.

General Stage Office.

THE *only* general authorized Stage Office is at the above Hotel, which the following stages arrive at and depart from, *by order of the Proprietors*:

Camden, Columbia, Augusta, Charleston, Hamburg and Petersburg Stages, daily.

Norfolk Stage, departs every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arrives Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday.

Wilmington Stage, departs Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Western Stage, Rockingham, Wadesborough, &c. arrives on Thursday and departs on Saturday.

Passengers are certain of securing seats in any of the above Stages, and receiving correct information as to the several routes. R. COCHRAN.

☞ As statements have been made, and are now in circulation, calculated to deceive and mislead the Public and Travellers particularly, the Proprietor of the above Hotel, with the consent and approbation of the Proprietors of the Several Stages, subjoins the following certificates:

Mr. Cochran,—We have received your note of this date, and have in reply to say, that we consider the Lafayette Hotel as our Stage Office, agreeably to our letter to you of the 1st August, 1829.

C. & P. MALLETT
Proprietors of Charleston, Camden, and Columbia Stages.
March 28, 1829.

The Lafayette Hotel is our only authorised Stage Office where seats can be taken.

O. & D. SALTMARSH
Proprietors Raleigh and Petersburg Stages.
R. W. LAWRENCE
Proprietor Wilmington Stages.
D. C. DAVIS
Agent Western Stages.

Fayetteville, April 2, 1829.

Anson Hotel,

WADESBOROUGH, N. CAROLINA

THE Subscriber returns his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support he has heretofore received, and in soliciting a continuance of those favors, assures those who may visit this place in Court weeks, as well as Travellers and persons of pleasure, that they will find at this Establishment comfortable accommodations; his arrangements being such as to enable him in future to devote more of his own personal attention to the Establishment; he therefore begs leave to assure all those who may have the goodness to call on him, that no pains will be spared on his part to render their situation as comfortable as possible.

His Table will be furnished with the best the country and market affords. His Bar will be constantly supplied with the choicest of Domestic Liquors. His Stables are large, and shall be attended with experienced and honest Ostlers, and the best provender &c INGOE D. CASH.

Wadesborough, Feb. 4, 1829. 10tf.

JAMES MARTINE,

COPPER, TIN, & SHEET IRON MANUFACTURER,

Hay Street, a few doors east of Mess. Hall & Johnson.

BEING thankful for the liberal encouragement he has received, begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has commenced the Tinning business, and having employed first rate workmen, flatters himself that he will be enabled to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom. He has on hand, and offers on the most reasonable terms, *STILLS* of various sizes, from 35 to 75 gallons, Hatter's Kettles and Stampers, a general assortment of Brazier's Copper and Pattern Rods, Copper and Iron Rivets, Rod Iron from ½ to 7-8, also Sheet Iron, and every article in his line with a general assortment of

Copper & Tin Ware.

And will continue to manufacture, of the best materials and workmanship, every article in his line, at short notice ☞ Orders from the Country thankfully received and promptly attended to.

☞ Cash paid for old Copper and Pewter.

Fayetteville, Nov. 24—51-tf

Wanted,

A First rate *TIN PLATE WORKER*. To such an one constant employment and liberal wages will be given by applying to JAMES MARTINE.

January 28.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY

FROM the Subscriber, on the 29th ult. a likely Negro Fellow, named George about 30 years old, rather below the ordinary size, thin visage, had when he left, a considerable quantity of good clothing, a watch, and makes, on occasions, an imposing appearance, supposed to have a free pass, and no doubt considerable money, for whose apprehension and delivery I will give fifty dollars, and for the conviction of any person harboring him, or evidence sufficient for conviction before a court of justice, I will give twenty five dollars.

CHARLES ROBINSON.

Rockingham, Richmond county, Jan. 16—6tf

Molasses.

20 Hhds. superior Surrinam MOLASSES.
For sale by WILLKINGS & CO.

February 4, 1830. 6tf